NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Vol. XXXVI.... No. 10,940.

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE TRANSFER BILL. THE MAJORITY FOR IT SURPRISES EVEN ITS FRIENDS -A LETTER FROM PROF. MARSH STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE TRANSFER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON' April 21 .- The House passed the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department to-day by the large vote of 139 Yeas to 64 Nays. The most earnest friends of the bill had not expected that it could be carried by so large a majority. The sentimentalists made a stout and able fight against the bill, but were overcome by numbers. The vote was not partisan. The greater number of the opponents of the bill was found upon the Republican side, yet one of the sturdiest opponents of the measure was Mr. Cox. The vote must certainly be taken as a condemnation of the peace policy, as such. There is much speculation as to the prospects of the bill in the Senate.

In the course of the debate to-day, a letter on the subject of the transfer from Prof. O. C. Marsh was read by Gen. Banning. Prof. Marsh approves of the gransfer. His letter is as follows :

subject of the transfer. So the gransfer. His letter is as follows:

Yale College, New-Haven, April 20, 1876.

Gen. H. B. Banning. Chairman of the Committee on Militury Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Bus: In reply to your request for my opinion as to the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, I have respectfully to say that I believe the proposed change a most desirable one. During the last system of Indian management, and also to Judge what system of Indian management, and also to Judge what the service would be if intrused to the army. In my udgment, the transfer should be made without delay, for the following reasons:

First: Economy. The Government has now very perfect machinery for supplying the army on the frontier with food, clothing and pay, and by the same means could easily supply the Indians also. The present system of supplying the Indians is loss and irresponsible, and leads to invite fraud. I believe the Government could save one-half the annual appropriations for the Indians is the latter were under the War Department.

Second: Peace on the frontier would be greatly promoted by the change. Indians have a great respect for risible power, and this alone would often prevent disconder. A propor emmeration of the Indians, now impossible, could be made, and all would be kept on their reservations, thus avoiding one of the most frequent sources of nostility. There would then be no conflict of sattority, as now, between agents and army officers, and no promises would be made that could not be kept.

That The best Interests of the Indians now need expectable, could be accounted that these can be best secured under army officers, and no promises would be made that could not be kept.

That The best Interests that now, and I feel confident that the true interests bath of the Indians, and those on the frontier are good judges of Indian character. Many of them take a deep interest in all that pertains to the weight cet the Indians, and to the Indians, and those on the fro

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER. FAILURE OF THE EFFORT TO CONVICT GEN. GRANT -IT ONLY SERVES TO RECALL THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW-YORK-MR. DAVEN-

PORT'S TESTIMONY BEGUN. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, April 21.-Mr. Caulfield's tee has probably stirred up a very lively hornet's nest in its bungling efforts to convict the President of ordering an inlegal use of the Secret Service fund of the Department of Justice. The gigantic election frauds which were formerly perpetrated in the City of New-York in the interest and under the direction of the Tammaay Ring have never been seriously denied or defended even by the Democrats themselves. The whole subject has been one which Democratic politicians have studicusty avoided, and no one supposed that by any blunder of a Democratic investigating committee the history of these frauds would again be brought out and spread upon the record of the House of Representatives. This seems, however, to be just wont Mr. Cauifield's Com doing. After a brief and very superficial investigation, in which the Committee obtained sufficient information to have given it a clew to the whole matter, the Committee, seemingly without stopping to inquire whether any law had been actually violated or not, allowed the most sensational and one-sided report of the proceedings to be printed. The result was that within twenty-four hours Mr. Davenport. Chief Supervisor of Elections at New-York, was on his way to Washington, bringing with him not only the vouchers and receipts for the money spent, but also voluminous papers and documents showing the extent of the election frauds formerly perpetrated in New-York and the manner in which they were checked, and to some extent, at least, pre-

Mr. Davenport's examination was begun by the Committee this afternoon in open session. Mr. Caulfield, the very little show of courtesy to the witness, who seemed to have nothing to conceal, and not only the substance of many of his questions, but the manner in which they were put, was such as to be almost offensive. in regard to his age, former occupation, places of residence, political preferences, &c., &c., Mr. Davenport was allowed to begin a complete statement of the manner in which the money paid him through the Serret Service Bureau was used. He made little progress to-day before the hour for the Committee's adjournment was reached, but he had sufficient time to explain the character of some of the frauds which he undertook to check in New-York elections. His further examination to-morrow will probably be very interesting.

It is generally conceded in Washington to-day that there was really very little foundation for the sensational writing which has been indulged in in regard to the expenditures of a portion of the secret service fund of the Department of Justice by Mr. Davenport. This. of crimes against the United States, and if filegal voting against the United States, as it has been made the election laws, then its detection a proper object for the expenditure of this The reports of the President's feeling and remarks on this subject have been grossly exaggerated. It was said that a meeting of his Cabinet was called at an unneually early hour to-day in order that this exposure in the hour of holding the Cabinet meeting was can by the desire of the President to go to Philadelphia by the early afternoon train to receive the representative of a foreign government at the Centennial, and the see sion was one of the shortest that has recently taken

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OPEN THEIR DOORS -WHAT WHITLEY AND MR. WILLIAMS TESTIFIED TO-MR. DAVENPORT'S EXPLANATION TO-DAY.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. Washington, April 21 .- The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice threw open their doors to the press and afforded an opportunity for an examination of the testimony of Col. Whitley and ex Attorney-General Williams previously taken. Col. Whitley, it appears, exhibited to the Committee receipts of the meney he had paid Mr. Davenport at different times The first payment (\$5,000) was on the order of Mr. Ackerman, ex-Attorney-General Williams's immediate prede ceasor. He did not know what use Davenport made of the money, only Davenport said he wanted to use it "where it would do the most good." The witness continued, "that is what he would say to me; I did not consider I had any right to question him on account of orders received, but I could not see what he did with the money; I paid him \$20,000 in the Fall of 1872, during the Presidential campaign, independently of the \$5,000 previously paid on the order of Ackerman, and I paid him \$10,000 all at one time."

The following are extracts from the testimony of ex-Attorney-General Williams:

It was Mr. Davenport who brought me the note fro

dent and came back and said the President thought that he might have more money for that purpose, and so I allowed it to go in that way.

These 50 or 100 books were all made by Mr. Davenport and his assistants; I think Mr. Davenport invented the system, and have heard it remarked that the invention itself exhibits genius in that way; I have heard people speak of the work in very enthusiastic terms, asserting that Mr. Davenport is a great genius in the way of inventing a system to prevent fraud, and also exhibits great energy and skill in perfecting the system; I do not think that any part of his duty as an officer of the Government; I dd not consult any other source than the President; never ordered any money to be paid to Davenport outline first brought an order from the President; I will not say that it was a written order, as I cannot recollect the parasoelogy; It may have been a simple requested the part of the President, brought to me by Mr. Davenport, in which he spoke of this work, and, I think, requested or indicated to me a wish on his part that I would firmish hir. Davenport some money with which to aid in the poscention of that work, and it was in pursuance of that list I allowed the first money to be paid; I dd not regard it as an illegal use of the money; the making of books, and the expenditure of \$35,000 in making of books, and the expenditure of \$35,000 in making books is not an expenditure authorized to be made by the Sunervisor of Elections; but if the making of the books would be a means of preventing fraud, and would be more economical to the Government than the system provided for in the law, then I should consider that I would have a right to pay for that work out of the \$50,000 which was to be expended, according to my discretion, in suppressing and preventing fraud and crime.

John I. Davenport was then sworn, and testified that he was clork of the United States Circuit Court for the

John I. Davenport was then sworn, and testified that he was clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and Catef Supervisor of

Elections for the same District; had always been a Republican.

Question by Mr. Caulfield—Are you an active worker for the Kepublican party! A. I am not, except as far as to vote and take an interest in the integrity of the party. By Mr. Caulfield—Are you the nan who is known in New-York as "Little Johnny Davemport?" A. Well, I may be. I won't dispute the assertion.

Q. Are you the man who sent this dispatch [showing a paper] to the Committee, intimuting that you knew of circumstances which you could tell the Committee of a [Alter examining the paper.] I sent this dispatch. The dispatch is that which has aiready been published.

Q. The Chairman of this Committee received that dispatch is that which has aiready been published.

Q. The Chairman of this Committee received that dispatch is that which has aiready been published.

Q. The Chairman of this Committee received that dispatch is that which has aiready been published.

Mr. Davenport them, in reply to interrogations, testified that he was well asynamed with President Grant; that he mat him first who asked me for it.

Mr. Davenport then, in reply to interrogations, testified that he was well asynamical with President Grant; that he met him first when he came East and took command of the United States army; Davenport was on Gen. Butter's stad, in charge of the scouts and spies, and that he was necessarily broughs into contact with the general of the armnes; in the last eight years he bad seen and conversed with Gen. Grant probably four or five times; in 1869 he discovered the most atrocious frauds in New-York (187), he consulted with members of the United Batales and been perpetrated, and he adopted a system of registration which eventually resulted in the detection of those frauds; in pursuing this matter the witness Bad steat \$10,000; he found he was being improvershed, and he asked Col. Bliss, Gen. Arthur, Gen. Sampe, Mr. Marphy, Mr. Jackson. 8. Shatts, and other gentlemen of New-York, and sald he went to Long Branch to see the President, and explained to G

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES. DOCUMENTS ASKED TO BE RETURNED AND MET BY

REFUSAL. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 21.-Pestmaster-General Jewell to-day made a formal demand upon Mr. Stone Chairman of the Committee on Post-Office Expenditure that the alleid records of the Post-Office Department in the possession of that Committee be returned to the Department. This demand was made as a consequence of a decision made at the last Cabinet meeting. The subect was there fully discussed and the law considered. The law makes heads of departments the responsibilities odians of all public records, and provides that certified copies may be legal evidence.

It is not in the province of the House to annul a law, and the Cabinet have decided that no more official original inals shall be furnished the House. If the House object to this, if will be very likely to receive a letter similar to that of Andrew Jackson, which has just been revived. The department authorities maintain that, in the absence of the committees from their rooms, it would be possible for fraudulent bidders to easier change a few figures in some official records and greatly injure the Government. The Postmaster-General las made this demand upon Mr. Stone, and the latter is reported to have refused to accede to the demand, although the docnents have been in the committee-room for months and have not been used as the basis of any testimony.

BRISTOW'S ASSAILANTS.

ONE CALUMNY TRACED TO THE MIT WALKER WHISEY RI G-DISCONTENT AMONG DEMO, BATS AT SECRET

INVESTIGATIONS. ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 21.—Representative Cate of Wisconsin, during the session of the House yesterday, introduced the resolution embracing some accusations ecently published against Secretary Bristow in connec tion with the bark Mary Merriti. Instead of asking that the resolution be passed, and thus promptly setting on foot an investigation, he moved first that it be referre to the Committee on Ways and Means, and subsequently, when very few members of the House were giving their attention to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasary Department. In this way the charges which have already been printed in Milwaukee and elsewaere were introduced into The Congressional Record, but no provision for any immediate luquiry in regard to them was made. The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, if as disposed, to recommend an investigation of the subject at all; and in the mean time the Secretary would have to wait for his vindication. Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning, Mr. Kasson called attention to the apparent change of reference, and moved a reconsideration, giving notice at the same time that he desired to offer a slight amendment. Mr. Ely of New-York suid that the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department was prepared to give the resolution in mediate attention. At the close of the morning lour, Mr. Kasson called up his motion to reconsider, moved his amendment, and offered a further one providing for possible. On this the vote was taken by Yeas and Nava, when 37 members, mostly Democrats, voted in th

This action of the House has called public attention to the manner in which many of the investigations are now being conducted. Members of committees are placed inder injunctions of secreey, and testimony of a very damaging character is received aometimes from irrespon-sible witnesses, who often swear, not to their own knowledge, but to what they have heard other person say. Then, instead of keeping the matter secret until the other side is heard, distorted and exagrerated ver sions of the testimony are given by some Democratic member of the Committee to correspondents of news papers which will print sensational and unfair reports in this way throwing mud upon conest officials who are given no opportunity to meet accusations made against them, or to make explanation until after the stories have been printed all over the country. This course has not been followed by one Committee but by many. Many of the more fair-minded Democrats are already disgusted, and have expressed a desire either to have the doors of all the Investigating Committees thrown open to the press, or to require the members of Investirating Committees to observe the injunction of secrecy that is placed upon them until all testimony in any given case has been obtained and the exact truth in regard to any accusations that are made has been learned.

It was Mr. Davenport who brought me the note from the President to pay the money to Davenport; I do not know what has become of the note; the President was scenatomed to write on a card sometimes, or a small piece of paper, any little communication that he wished to make me, and these communication that he wished to make me, and these communications were never preserved; they were thrown away or destroyed; I had a conversation with the President upon the subject; I did not were any thing about the purposes to which they were to be applied; I was returant also about paying the money because I did not know anything about the purposes to which they were to be applied; I was returant also about paying the money because I did not consider this fund as I thought for many purposes, and all had to economize in every way to make the appropriation meet the expenses of the department; at the same time I did not consider that I might not use it in this surpose for which the money was wanted was distanced by the Milwaukee, Chicago, or St. Louis have been paid for services rendered against the Whisky Ring. Secretary Bristow replied that many of them had rendered the Expenses of the department; at the same time I did not consider that I might not use it in this surpose for which the money was wanted was distanced by the Milwaukee, Chicago, or St. Louis have been paid for services rendered against the Whisky Ring. Secretary Bristow replied that many of them had rendered the Expenses of the department; at the same time I did not consider that I might not use it in this amount of the money was wanted was distanced that I might not use it in this had attack upon Secretary Bristow in connection with the Mary Merritt suit is imspired by the Milwaukee Whisky Ring. I had a did not know any in the money was the president and the committee of the minute of Gentlemen from the West, who have given the subject

torney referred to. The resolution introduced yesterday, and in regard to which the House took action to-day, is it the same handwriting, and there is therefore no reasonable doubt that both emanated from the same source, and that source is the Milwaukee Whisky Ring.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

A BILL MAKING IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE PRES-ENT SYSTEM-COMMISSIONER DUNCAN'S ADMIN-ISTRATION SEVERELY CRITICISED.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.I WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The bill reported by Mr. Elijah Ward of New-York to-day from the House Committee on Commerce, to amend the Shipping act o 1872, proposes to take away from the courts the power of appointing commissioners, and to vest their appointment or removal and the cutire control of their offices in the Secretary of the Treasury. It is also provided that the Snipping Commissioners shall hereafter receive no fees but shall be strictly salaried officers, and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to increase the salary the Collector or Deputy Collector of Customs not fixed by law in any port where no shipping commissione shall have been appointed, and where said Collector or Deputy Collector shall be charged with the performance of increased dut es of this kind. The office of Snipping Commissioner must be located in the Custom-house of

the port, or in its immediate vicinity. The salaries of Commissioners are not to exceed \$4,000 per annum, except at the port of New-York, where the Commissioner may receive \$5,000. The fees prescribed by the bill are as follows: For engaging each member of the crew, except apprentices, \$1; for each discharge, 30 ents. In partial repayment of the engagement or of the discharge fee 15 cents may be deducted from the wages

Last year the fees collected were \$51,718, and the reported expenditures \$51,440. The Committee find that Commissioner Duncan's expenditures were to a most serious extent made for his own personal ends, in gross violation of law. Four of his sons were appointed and paid as clerks \$2,500 per annum each, and besides those he paid out of the fees six other clerks and 11 " agents," although the law authorized him only to engage clerks to be paid at his own proper cost. They also find that he pard ten times the fair rental for his office, and charged this also to the fee account, although the law requires such expenses to be defrayed by the Commissioner himself. The inconveniently is ated office was rented from an association of which he is president, whereas a con-venient and suitable office could be obtained for from \$500 to \$700 per year. The Committee report that the same violation of the law regarding the expenditure of fees has prevailed at San Francisco, Boston, Philadel phia, and other scaports not specified.

GEN. SCHENCE'S LAST WITNESSES.

THE COMMITTEE NOW ONLY WAITING FOR DOCU-MENTS FROM LONDON - GEN. SCHENCK THE LOSER OF \$12,200 BY THE EMMA MINE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL] Washington, April 21 .- In the Emma Mine investigation to-day the only witnesses examined were Judge Foland, Prof. Clayton, and Mr. Park. It was Judge Pointed, who, as counsel of Mr. Park, went to the Land Office in Washington to see to the issuing of the money was paid for the patent other than \$25 to a clerk for extra might work in preparing it.

Prof. Clayton, who had been employed to make maps, exhibited the same, showing that the Emma Mine was n the general zone with the other mines now being corked, and was a true silver-bearing lode conforming

to the stratification of the country.

Mr. Park testified that from the first time he heard of the mine up to 1973 he never heard a mining expert or miner, or any other person who visites the mine, give an share of Emma Mine stock on any information not pos-sessed by the directors and the public; on the 11th of May, 1872, seven mouths after the sale of the mine, when sout leaving Landon, he left direction with his agent, Mr. Guger, to buy stock when low and sell when higa, on his own judgment. The witness never sold a share of stock in sport; by the purchase and sale of stock in 1872 the amount of £16,700 stering was realized; secording to his understanding, Gen. Schenek was entitled to onehaif, but Gen. Schenek recused to take more than £1,894; Gen. Schenck was interested to the extent of

Gen. Schenck read a statment as follows: Losses of Gen. Schenck from his connection with the mma Mine Campany and all his interest in the Comenry's stock! Received from Bates, for 25 of my original shares, £500; this was paid and exemined on the nois to Park. was paid and credited on the note to Park.
eccived profit on 300 shares of allotted stock. £2,000;
was put up as a margin on the purchase of 500 shares, and

Althouse of 500 shares, and the control of 500 shares, and a Park's note.

Received from sales by Gager, £1,854; this was credited Received from the control of the control

ark.
Received Woodhull's note on settlement with him; this was seigned to Park on se dement of his note.
Thus the above receipts and benefits are accounted for ithout any of them coming into or remaining in the angle of Sec. 18. ands of Sciencik.

Cash and a se actually paid and assigned by Schenek, of derived directly of indirectly from the Emma Mine:

Dec. 11, 1872, cash paid on note to Park, 2500, say 25,500.

May 14, 1874, cash paid on note to Park, 2500, say 25,500.

Conf. Insurance, and other specks, at same date, to Park,

May, 1874, to McCulloch & Co., \$17,000.
Making a total of \$83,500.
To show for this \$55,500.
Making a total of \$83,500.
To show for this \$55,200 Mr. Schenck has received divends and holds stock as follows: Divisionals, 13 months at 1871 and 1,872, \$8,500; 475 original shares, \$3,000; 24, \$11,500; leaving a clear local.

The examination of the subject is now closed, with the xception of the reception of certain papers from Lon den. The Committee adjourned until a week from next

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21, 1876.

A petition for the pardon of Avery and Meguire, signed by the Senators and members from Missouri, was severa days since received by the President and referred to to Attorney-General. The latter has forwarded it to Dis Attorney-to-ner! The latter that forwarded it objects the statement that Mrs. Avory had had before the Attorney General letters and documents implicating Gen. Indeced and others is unitrue. M.s. Avery, however, appeared before, the Attorney-General in advocacy of her husband's

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appro oriations finished the Post-Odice Appropriation bill to day. It will be adopted by the full Committee to-mor row and introduced in the House on Monday. The bil appropriates about \$53,000,000, or about \$3,500,000 less than last year.

Gen. Pope reports that the Apaches have left their reservation, killed several people, and stolen some cattle.
There was no food at the agencies. Gen. Pope is our with a cavalry force, but declares that he can only for he Apachez either to starve peaceably at the agencie or die violently in the field. An estimate of \$50 000 ha een sent to Congress to buy food for these Apaches.

William H. Ottman to-day gave ball in the sum of \$12,000, the following becoming his sureties: Benjamin P Lomany, \$3,500; John Roeney, \$3,500; Wm. Kennedy, \$2,000; Win. Myers, \$2,000, and Geo. T. Sheidon, \$1,000. There will be an exhibition of a new torpedo-boat at the Navy-Yard to-morrow, in the presence of Congres-ional committees and others.

For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Fourth
page.]

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED - PRESIDENT NOTT'S OFINION OF THE "BEAUTIES OF THE

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having just received, in the letter which accompanies this note, evidence that the "Beauties of he Hbd" was highly appreciated by the late President Nott of Union College-who was alike eminent as a divine and as an educator-I renew with more confidence the suggestion in favor of restoring that book to our

If the clergy and school officers will examine the book I feel quite sure that steps will be taken to give the rising generation the use and benefit of an invaluable class generation the use and benefit of an invanious class-book. I am informed that the late Joseph Samson, who resided in Bond-st., and who was a son of the Rev. Ezra Samson, republished a small edition or his father's book for private circulation. These who desire it can doubt-less obtain a copy of Mr. Samson's family. I have a cepy published at Lansingburgh by Tracy & Billsa in 1822, which is at the service of any one who wishes to make good use of it.

New-York, April 21, 1876.

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., April 18, 1876.
Therefore Weed, e2q.—Dear Sir: I took up a New York paper to-day, and read your letter on Samson's "Beauties of the Bible." I desire to thank you for your timely remarks on this subject. I never saw but one copy of the book, and that in the hands of Dr. Nott, who exteemed it the best selection from the Bible he over saw and was accustomed to read from it in his evening exercises in College Chapel. With respect, I am, yours, &c. I. Pearson.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

THE CZAR AND ABDICATION.

UNFRIENDLINESS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND-RUMORED SEPARATION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH - SPECULATIONS ON QUEEN VICTORIA'S GERMAN VISIT-THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, April 7 .- The clew to European politics nust still be sought in the East; and still by the most diligent seeking is not yet to be found. There is, as there has been ever since the outbreak of the Turkish insurrection, keen solicitude about the effect of it on the general situation of Europe. But, as usual, reports and accounts, both from the seat of war and from the capitals of the Powers chiefly concerned in the question, abound in contradictions and perplexities. Last week the reported retirement and people whose information is good and whose judgment is careful. This week it is contradicted, but is the contradiction to be trusted any more implicitly than the original story? There was, at any rate, an error in naming Malta as the place of his retreat. A friend who knows Russia says Yalta was meant, a spot on the south-eastern coast of the Crimea, long a favorite resort of the Czar. This of itself is enough to throw an air of improbability over the whole story. There need be nothing extraordinary in the journey of the Emperor to a watering-place he visits every year. Does not President Grant go to Long Branch? And who ever suspected that great magistrate of intending to abdicate?

But though the abdication story is already half forgotten, an uneasy feeling of a quite different kind has sprung up about Russia. That incredibly foolish speech of Mr. Disraeli about checking Russian conquests in Asia by re-christening the Queen of England Empress of India, has given birth to a natural and plentiful crop of rumors. They have not got into the papers. I don't remember to have seen a hint of them anywhere, but they begin to be whispered in diplomatic circles. The Russians resent Mr. Disraeli's impertinence. They were augry with England before. They don't like to be sus pected of meaning mischief in India-till they are quite ready to make it. The Czar has been insulted. Count Schouvaloff's visit to Petersburg had nothing to do with the Emperor's ill-health, or that trip to Yalta. He was summoned to report on matters of grave difference between England and Russia, both political and personal. The alliance between the Czar's daughter and the Queen's son has not answered the benevolent designs of its promoters. A quarrel has occurred-not the first-and the visit to Petersburg, for which the death of the Duchess's-aunt supplied a convenient pretext, was really a polite means of effecting a separation be tween the Duchess and her husband. The Czar has got his daughter back again, the Duke of Edinburgh has returned to England, and Clarence House is shut up—when to open nobody pretends to know. The Czar's love for his daughter is one of the strong passions of his life; may he not do to avenge the fancied slights which she believes she has had to bear! If these seem too contemptible reasons for hostile

frightening Russia with a name? There was basiness to be done at Baden, to be sure. The terms for the buying and selling of the Duchy of Coburg were to be settled. But these are matters that Ministers can be left to haggle about at their leisure, and perhaps, after all, the Duke of Edinburgh does not want to sell his reversion, though it is pretty certain that Germany would be glad to buy, and the price

named - about \$15,000,000 - seems cheap enough for a territory of 800 square miles and more. Petty and personal as all this sounds, it is a high matter as things go in Europe, where sovereigns are not yet quite such shams and mere symbolic figureheads as all good republicans are taught in their nurseries to believe them to be. Nor should I have omitted to remark that the Minister selected to accompany the Queen to Baden and to remain in residence during the first ten days was Lord Derby, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It was a juncture at which he could ill be spared either from Downing-st, or from the Lords, for pressing business required dispatch in both places. should it have been Lord Derby, and why should we hear of Lord Derby's leaving just as the weather becomes too unsettled to permit the German Emperor

Meantime the fighting goes on in Herzegovina, the Turks are steadily massacring such Christians as they can catch without defense, and steadily running away from such as have arms in their hands. The armistice is a sham. There is no evidence that the insurgent chiefs agreed to it, and there is ample evidence that the Turks, who did, violated it at the first opportunity. Telegrams of the most contradictory kind confuse the political meaning of every event. From Vienna, the birthplace of half the lies that circulate through Europe, comes a positive assertion that Bozidarovic has, by order of Prince

Gortschakoff, informed the insurgent leaders at Suttorina that they must not expect any aid from Russia, and that they must lay down their arms and for the present content themselves with Count Andrassy's reforms. It is added that the insurgents promised to give their answer after deliberating together, and from Berlin under the same date are telegraphed the very latest outburst of Russian papers-published under this same Prince Gortschakoff's nose, with a police officer for proof-reader, declaring that Count Andrassy's reforms have come to nothing, that the Turkish promises have ended in smoke; that there is nobody except the Turks and their adherents who dares to ask for a voluntary subjection of the Sclaves to the Turkish rule; that the time of illusions has passed away; and that it is now for the Servians of Turkey to show by deeds that they have come to know their adversaries. This is the language of possible abdication of the Czar were believed in by the Russki Mir. Why it is allowed to be held is mere matter of conjecture, unless it be intended for home consumption, as a Russian diplomatist on another occasion ingenuously explained to an admiring world. The Vienna story, for once, is substantially true. Mr. Stillman-it is a comfort to be able to quote one authority whose intelligence and good faith are beyoud dispute-telegraphs from Venice that the insurgent chiefs have had an interview with a Russian agent charged by Prince Gortschakoff to recom mend peace and the Andrassy reforms. The chiefs promised to think it over. Having thought it over, they declined to give up their only present guarantee for their lives-their arms-unless other substantial guarantees were given for personal security and compensation for their losses. They talked it over yesterday with Gen. Rodich, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and removal of the Boys. These are terms which even Russia is probably powerless to enforce on the Turks. Yet they are the only terms on which peace could result in anything but plander and slaughter. The probability of pacification is but slight, thinks Mr. Stillman, and Spring is opening, Servia in a greater ferment than ever, and the long repressed rage of the Russians finding vent in such articles as I quoted last week and thus.

DUTIES OF CULTURED CITIZENS.

ADDRESS BY THE HON, WAYNE MAC VEAGH BEFORE THE YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of New-York was held last evening at Delmonico at Fourteenth-st, and Fifth-ave. Among those present were Charles Tracy, who presided, Edmund C. Stedman, Henry Helt, William Waiter Pheips, and Benjamin K. Phelps. The principal feature of the meeting was an address by the Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh of Philadelphia. He egan by saying that as soon as it was known in this city that he was unprepared with a speech, Mr. Puelps offered him an address once delivered by him in Congress, and Mr. Stedman wished him to read one of his unprinted poems. It had also been suggested that he should speak of his own classmates, among whom he George W. Smalley, Andrew D. White, Gen. Randall Lee Gibson, and others. He then continued:

But there are many who lead quiet lives of which we hear nothing, who may be scattering seed which shall rip a in golden harvests, of which we may not know the sowers. They possess unselfish heroism, and are doing many work in a many and straightforward way; and that is the createst success man can attain, and the If these seem too contemptible reasons for hostile feelings, turn to any history on your shelves and see whether the first war you find recorded sprung out of circumstances less insignificant. War between England and Russin is a thing not to be hinted at; I am simply repeating what others have been saying, not of war, but of angry words between high personages in the two countries, and high remonstrance that has gone forth from Petersburg to Mr. Disraelt's address. Whether there be one word of truth in it all, I do not know. What I do know is that seerain people who are in a position to catch the first breath of discord are anxious; and that they are more unxious during the inst few days about the relations between Russia and Turkey, or any other Power whatsoever. And if you note the course of buying and selling on the European Exchanges you will observe this: that while Russian securities have maintained their price, they have maintained it in consequence of buying from the Continent and not in consequence of buying from the Continent and not in consequence of buying from the continent and not in consequence of buying from the continent and not in consequence of the natural support that might be expected in Lendon, where the holding has always been large. The gossip I have been repeating is thus far the property of a few London houses, and has gained no currency in Pais. In counserful that might be expected in Lendon, where the holding has always been large. The gossip I have been repeating is thus far the property of a few London houses, and has gained no currency in Pais. In counterfor with this may be mentioned the curious reluctance shows by the Emperor of Ger.

have been repeating is thus far the property of a few London houses, and has gained no currency in Paris. In connection with this may be mentioned the curious reluctance shown by the Emperor of Germany to pay his expected visit to the Queen of England at Baden-Baden. We heart a few days ago that his Imperial Majesty had a badeold, and that the badeold was delaying a journey which his Imperial Majesty adently desired to make. Next it appeared that his Imperial Majesty had no cold, and the Emperor only feared he might catch one. And this morning the news from Berlin is that the weather being still very doubtful, the Emperor will probably find it impossible to proceed to Baden-Baden. Nobody is taken in by court fictions of this kind. The tongh old Emperor who bivotacked six months in France not long since is not the man to decline a railway journey for fear of drafts through the windows. There is a quite different reason from that for his shutting himself up in his stuccost palace at Weshaden. His advisors do not think it expedient at this moment that he should pay a public mark of respect to the Queen of England. Why I don't mean to strain a coincidence beyond what it will been, but is it because the Courts of Petersburg and Petersburg are fast friends, Bismarck and Gorischakoff awora comrades, (if you believe M. Klazko), and were there one single atom of truth in the tidings of the Caar's dampler f-the Queen who wants to be made Empress and permits her Minister to talk about the Carl's dampler f-the Queen who wants to be made Empress and permits her Minister to talk about friends, Bismarck and Gorischakoff awora comrades, (if you believe M. Klazko), and were there one single atom of truth in the tidings of the Carl's dampler f-the Queen who wants to be made Empress and permits her Minister to talk about friends in the proposition of the mamman of the country in the proposition of the unmannerly insband who had lib-treated the Carl's dampler f-the Queen had been considered by a subject to the formation of the cou a of the country, it will, in my judgment, be witely a spirit of Yale College.

Addresses were also made by William Waiter Phelps, Edmund C. Stedman, Isaac H. Bromicy and others, and the meeting closed with a collation.

THE MALICIOUS ATTACK ON BRISTOW.

A BULL DENIAL BY WALTER EVANS OF LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.-The Hon. Wal ter Evans of this city says that there was nothing in; proper in Secretary Bristow's connection with the case of the bark Mary Merritt. The bark Mary Morritt was owned by Murray of Canada, who bought her from Trice Bros. of Hopkinsville, Ky., on a warrant. The back was seized and libeled in Wisconsin for a mere cehnical violation, and then forfelted by decree. From the decree an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. and Trice Bros. employed Messrs. Feland and Evans, lawyers to obtain a remission of the forfeiture. They visited Washington and offered Mr. Bristow carpley ment in the case, he then holding no public office. Their proposition was declined, but Mr. Bristow introduced them to Secretary Richardson. Mr. Evans says this was done without compensation or promise thereof, and purely for friendship. Efforts before Mr. Richardson did not succeed. Subsequently, when Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury, application for a remission was renewed, but he positively refused to act in the case, placing his refusal upon the ground that he had already appeared in the case, as described. Mr. Evans's clients never obtained the remission, nor have he and his partner received a cent for their services. Mr. Evans scates dis inetly that Mr. Bristow was never attorney in the case, and never received a farthing for his friendly service. He pronounces this assault utterly groundless and made for malicious purposes. and Trice Bros. employed Messrs. Feland and Evans,

SPAULDING'S NAVAL FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 .- In the Spaulding ourt-martial to-day it was shown by witnesses that \$155,960 82 of certificates were issued in the name of Hanscom when only \$45,000 was due; and \$187,722 50 in the name of Delamontaigne when only \$20,000 was

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION. GRAY'S CASE-THE PRISONER COMMITTED.

LONDON, Friday, April 21, 1876. William E. Gray appeared before Justice Vaughan in his private office, at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, when Thomas Sampson, the United States detective, was again sworn. The further papers in the case, which were overlooked yesterday, were proven and the additional counts of the indictment read.

Mr. Lewis, Gray's counsel, had no questions to ask.

Justice Vaughan ordered Gray's committal upon the additional charges, namely, forging and uttering a bond

of \$10,006, and uttering two forged bonds of \$10,000 each. The Justice informed him that he could, if he desired, apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Lewis said Gray felt no uncertainty about the testil when tried in the Uniter States. When the charge was first preferred, being then a very young man, he had taken the foolish course of not meeting it. Unquestionably forgery had been committed, but Gray merely unwittingly received the forged documents and passed them on in the ordinary way of business.

Col. Chesebrough desired that his silence yesterday should not be construed into his approving Mr. Lewis claim that Gray should be tried only for the offense with which he is now charged. He made this request because Justice Vaughan had recorded Mr. Lewis demand on the papers incended for the Home Office.

Justice Vaughan said it was his duty in transmitting documents to the Home Office to make any addendum he saw fit, and the Legation had no concern therewith.

saw fit, and the Legation had no concern therewith.

The prisoner was then removed to Clerkenwell Prison. THE TURKISH BELLIGERENTS.

LONDON, Friday, April 21, 1876. A special dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says that Austria has initiated fresh negotiations with the Great Powers as to the proper course to

be pursued if the present attempts for the pacification of

the Turkish provinces prove fruitless. Intelligence has been received at Vienna that the Herzegovinian insurgents, in consequence of the mediation of Baron Rodich, and the intervention of Montenegro, will agree to a further suspension of hostilities for three

weeks. Contradictory reports, however, are current. It is asserted that another expedition is about to march to the relief of Nicsic.

THE BRITISH COTTON AND GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Friday, April 21, 1876. The general backwardness of the season influences the grain markets. The supplies offering, however, are too good to allow farm prospects to interfere much with values. The chances of hostilities in Eastern Europe keep the grain markets in a state of

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 21, 1876. The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association's weekly circular, issued this afternoon, and containing figures brought down to Thursday evening, says the cotton market reopened steady after the holidays, and, though business has been only moderate, quotations of alm every description were well supported.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

MADRID, Friday, April 21, 1876. Señor Utloa, leader of the Constitutional Opesition, attacked the proposed Constitution in the Cortes to-day. He asked the Government whether dissenting chapels, schools, cometeries, and publications would eajoy full liberty, and whether Catholicism would

would eajoy full liberty, and whether Catholicism would remain an indispensable qualification for persons wishing to enter the public service.

A member of the majority repiled that the Government would grant equal liberty to Protestants and Catholics in regard to chapels and cemeterles. Other points would hereafter be the object of special organic laws, dictated by a liberal, pradent, and common sense spirit.

Inducatial members of the Mederado party declare that Queen Isaocila and Queen Christina will soon return to Spain and reside in the palace of Aranjuez.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

A SQUARE IN A LEADING THOROUGHFARE BURNED-THE ENGINES POWERLESS. GLASGOW, Friday, April 21-Midnight.

A fire broke out to-night on Buchanan-st., one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. A whole square of buildings is now burning. The flames have reached the office of The Glasgow Herald. All the availa-ble engines are at work, but produce little effect.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF GLASGOW. Glasgow, the scene of this great fire, is the industrial metropolis of Scotland. It is situated on the Clyde, and occupies the north side of the river, but has large and streets run from east to west, parallel with the river, and almost all the streets, except in the oldest part of the city, are laid off in straight lines. The ground upon which Glasgow is built is for the most part level, but in the north and north-west districts there are considerable elevations. The houses are generally lofty and built of freestone. The city has a population of nearly 500,000, and has extensive trade with this country.

SIXTY-SIX PASSENGERS LOST.

HALIFAX, April 21 .- The schooner Katie, Capt. Ferristal, which left Port Mulgrave on the 2d inst. for Boston with 66 passengers, has been given up by the people of the former ; lace as lost. It is thought she foundered in the gale which oc urred three or four days

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, April 21 .- Silver to-day is quoted HAVANA, April 21 .- Señor Rubi, the Royal Commissioner, will sail for New-York to-morrow on his return to Spain.

HAVANA, April 21 .- Ex-President Ignacio

Gonzalez of Santo Domingo has taken up his residence at Santuago de Cuea. LIVERPOOL, April 21.-The Inman steamer City of Chester, which was to have salled from this port

yesterday for New-York, by way of Queaustown, did not get off till this morning, a trifling derangement of her machinery having caused her to miss last night's tide. London, April 21 .- This was the last day of the Newmarket Craven Meeting. The International

Free Handlean was won by Sir G. Chetwand's Grey Palmer, Bridget being second, Merry Duchess third, and Advance, the favorite, fourth. Sine horses ran.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, April 21.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers of efficers of the transfers of efficers of the Creativel, from the command of the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, to New-York City, for they as a member of a Board on Experimental Gins. Major T. J. Baylor, from the command of the Fort Morrow Arsenal, Val. to the command of the New-York Arsenal, Observative Island. New-York Hartow, Major J. M. Williamster, from the command of the New-York Arsenal, August, Me., to the command of the New-York Arsenal, Philadelphia, Capt. J. F. Fakty, from the National Arsenal, Philadelphia, Capt. J. F. Fakty, from the National Arsenal, Philadelphia, Capt. J. F. Fakty, from the National Arsenal of Augusta, Me., to the command of the National Arsenal at West Troy, N. T. First Lieut. J. E. Greef, from the Augusta Arsenal of Georgia for the National Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, First Lieut. C. S. Smith from the Fort Mouroe Arsenal of Virginia to the ordinance agency of New-York City. Capt. M. J. Grealish, Orlmance Storykospior, from the Pixelsylle Arsenal of Maryland to the Augusta Arsenal of Georgia, Assistant Surgeon J. S. millings and First Lieut. E. D. Wheeler of the 18th Artiflery, and T. A. Fisher of the T2d Infantry are appointed a board of officers to assemble in this city of Fridge, the 18th 1st, of as Soon the realized as in practically, for examine into and report upon the qualifications of an applicant for appointed as Septenticular of a matomate cancelery. Leave of absence for six months is granted Major D. R. Cleindeunin of the St. V. J. P. J. A. V. J. D. D. R. Cleindeunin of the St. Artiflery and T. A. St. A. J. Barter of the T2d Infantry are appointed as Septention of a matomate cancelery. Leave of absence for six months is granted Major D. R. Cleindeunin of the St. Artiflery and T. A. Barter of the T2d Infantry are appointed as Septentic and practically to Examine the Capt. Leave.

NAVAL ORDERS. Washington, April 21.—Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Hant entered to the Wyandotte, Surgeon D. McMarirle detacted from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and places on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Wilman A. Mintzer from the Wyandoste, and granted eight mentily leave from the 20th of April, with permission to leave the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Boston, April 21.—About \$6,500 in silver was paid nd at the Sub-Treasury to-Cay.

SAN FRANCISCO. April 21.—The prospects for a model grain crop in this State were never better than now.

Fruit in general also promises well.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 21.—The military are still on duty to-day and the strikers apparently resolute, but it is hoped that matters will be adjusted to-morrow. New-Haven, Conn., April 21.—The Bostons beat the New-Havens at base call to day by a score of 9 to 8.

Naghtyll.Le., Tenn., April 21.—Commissioner Moraus say the Widows and orphana Insurance Company has cuty suspended from Issuing new policies, and is not prohibited from receiving renewals. He advises policy-helders not to let their policies lapse.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Gen. Hawley, Super-visor of Internal Revenue, with Special Agonts Crane and Clark, this morning demanded of Collector Sedgwick the keys of his vanit, and have been sugaged all day in examining the accounts and property.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The National Jockey Club has been organized here, with Richard Wallach as President. A Spring meeting at Hill's race track, at Benning's station, will take place May 16 to 18.

Power April 21. The Inherence on the Suite

tion, will take place May 16 to 18.

BOSTON, April 21.—The laborers on the Sudbury River Conduit, to the number of 400, are on strike. If they do not resume work Monday their places will be filled, and protection afforded those going to work.